Strategic Waste Infrastructure Planning Project (SWIP)

Update
• Governance and funding workstream

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Four main elements of the SWIP

1. Planning and Approvals
2. Facilities and Sites
3. Technology
4. Governance and Funding

Potential changes to current governance and funding arrangements which may be required to meet the infrastructure needs of the region and contribute to achieving the Waste Strategy targets
Governance

‘structures, mechanisms and processes in place to ensure a system is run properly’

Roles and responsibilities of key players.

Aim of the governance:

• Enable a coordinated and integrated regional approach to waste infrastructure planning, across all waste streams that will improve the ability of the State to meet the Waste Strategy targets.
• Provide the mechanisms for the appropriate sites and buffers to be secured to cater for the future waste infrastructure needs of the region.
Progress to date

- Development of potential governance and funding options
- Public forum in June 2013
- Feedback incorporated
- Model from ‘WALGA Vision for waste management…’ incorporated
- Consultants commissioned to ‘expand out governance models’; identify the strengths and weaknesses inherent in each of the models; and identify complementary funding options
  - Targeted consultation sessions
  - Currently synthesising findings
  - Report expected shortly
Collection and processing

- MSW – RGL and LG
- C&I and C&D – largely private sector

Collectors largely determine how waste is processed unless specified in contract

Regulation

- DER via *Environmental Protection Act 1986* – Licensing
  - Advice to Minister
  - WARR Account management
  - Waste Strategy

WARR Act provisions for local government

- MSW monopoly
- Development of waste management plans
Model 1: Business as usual

Governance area

- Waste Generators
  - Businesses, government, education and other entities
  - Construction and demolition entities
  - Local Government
  - Perth and Peel residents

- Waste streams
  - C&I
  - C&D
  - MSW
  - Drop off

- Waste Collectors
  - Recyclers
  - AWT
  - MRFs
  - TS
  - Compost
  - C&D
  - Regional Councils

- Processing facilities
  - Local Government

- Waste Processors
  - Commercial
  - Construction
  - Manufacture
  - Landscape and Rehabilitation
  - Agriculture
  - Energy production

- Commercial End Markets
  - Landfill
  - ALOA
  - ACOR
  - WMAA*
  - FORC
  - WALGA

Policy Strategy

- Representative Bodies
  - ALOA
  - ACOR
  - WMAA*
  - FORC
  - WALGA

Regulation

- Governor
  - EPA
  - WA Planning Commission
  - Minister of Environment
  - Minister of Planning
  - Department of Planning
  - Development Assessment Panels

Stakeholder influence

- Concern
- Influence
- Control

Weak interaction
- Strong interaction

* WMAA represents all waste stakeholders
Model 2: WALGA model

Key features:

- 3 RGLs responsible for providing waste processing and disposal services.
- Dictate collection systems
- Membership compulsory
- Potential for adopting regional subsidiary model

- Independent Statutory Waste Authority
  - Planning
  - Policy development
  - Levy
  - Coordinate waste management supported by RGLs

Department of Environment Regulation

- Licensing
- Legislation
- Policy
Model 2: WALGA model

Waste streams:
- Construction and demolition entities
- Local Government
- Perth and Peel residents
- Businesses, government, education and other entities
  - C&D
  - MSW

Processing facilities:
- Recyclers
- AWT
- MRFs
- TS
- Compost
- C&D
- Drop off

Waste Collectors:
- Commercial
- C&D

Waste Generators:
- Commercial
- C&I

Waste Processors:
- Landfill
- ALOA
- Commercial
- Construction
- Manufacture
- Agriculture
- Energy production
- Landscape and Rehabilitation
- Waste Authority & OWA

Commercial End Markets:
- FORC
- WALGA

Representative Bodies:
- Local Government

Policy Strategy:
- Minister of Environment
- EPA
- WA Planning Commission
- Minister of Planning
- Development Assessment Panels
- Regional Councils
- State Parliament (Premier)

Regulation:
- Governor
- Minister of Local Government
- Department of Planning
- Department of Local Government and Communities
- Department of Environment Regulation

Governance area:
- Waste Generators
- Waste streams
- Waste Collectors
- Processing facilities
- Waste Processors
- Commercial End Markets
- Representative Bodies

Stakeholder influence:
- Concern
- Influence
- Control

Weak interaction:
- C&I
- Commercial
- Local Government
- MSW

Strong interaction:
- Recyclers
- AWT
- MRFs
- TS
- Compost
- C&D
- Drop off

WMAA represents all waste stakeholders
Model 3a: State government control

Key features:

Waste Corporation established to:

• Own waste
• Aggregate waste
• Own or lease facilities
• Process waste
• Contract out services if required
Model 3a: State government control

Governance area
- Waste Generators
  - Waste streams
- Waste Collectors
- Processing facilities
- Waste Processors
- Commercial End Markets
- Representative Bodies

Waste Market
- Recyclers
- Landfill
- Commercial
- AWT
- MRFs
- TS
- Compost
- C&D
- Drop off
- Landfill
- C&I
- C&D
- Local Government
- MSW

Policy Strategy
- Governor
- EPA
- ERA
- Minister of Environment
- Minister of Planning
- Department of Environment Regulation
- Department of Planning
- Development Assessment Panels
- ALOA
- WMAA+

Regulation
- State Parliament (Premier)
- WA Planning Commission

Stakeholder influence
- Concern
- Influence
- Control

* WMAA represents all waste stakeholders

Concern Influence Control
Low interaction Weak interaction
Model 3b: State government control

Key features:

Waste Corporation established to:

- Own waste
- Allocate it to facilities to be processed or disposed
- Would not own facilities
**Model 3b: State government control**

- **Governance area**
  - Waste Generators
    - Businesses, government, education and other entities
    - Construction and demolition entities
  - Waste Collectors
    - C&I
    - C&D
  - Local Government
    - Local Government
      - MSW
    - Local Government
      - MSW
    - Local Government
      - MSW
  - Perth and Peel residents

- **Waste streams**
  - Recyclers
    - Commercial
    - AWT
    - MRFs
    - TS
    - Compost
    - C&D
    - Drop off
    - Landfill
  - Waste Processors
    - Commercial
    - Agriculture
    - Construction
    - Manufacture
    - Landscape and Rehabilitation
  - Commercial End Markets
    - Local Government
    - Regional Councils
    - ALOA
    - WMAA*
    - ACOR
    - EPA
    - WASA
    - WMAA
  - Representative Bodies
    - Minister of Environment
    - Minister of Planning
  - Processing facilities
    - Landfill
    - Energy production
    - ALOA

- **Policy Strategy**
  - Governor
  - Minister of Environment
  - Minister of Planning
  - Development Assessment Panels
  - Department of Environment Regulation
  - Department of Planning
  - WA Planning Commission
  - State Parliament (Premier)

- **Regulation**
  - Waste Market
  - Stakeholder influence
    - Concern
    - Influence
    - Control
    - Weak interaction
    - Strong interaction

* WMAA represents all waste stakeholders
Key features:

New statutory authority ‘Waste Planning Authority’ to:
• Undertake central planning and decision making regarding waste infrastructure
• Develop and implement a Waste and Recycling Infrastructure Plan
• Make recommendations on the approval of facilities

Authority is of similar status to the EPA and WAPC.
Model 4a: State government waste infrastructure planning agency

Waste Generators
- Businesses, government, education and other entities
- Construction and demolition entities
- Local Government
- Perth and Peel residents

Waste streams
- C&I
- C&D
- MSW

Waste Collectors
- Recyclers
- AWT
- MRFs
- TS
- Compost
- C&D
- Drop off

Processing facilities
- Regional Councils
- Landscape and Rehabilitation
- Manufacture
- Agriculture
- Energy production

Waste Processors
- Commercial
- Construction
- Local Government

Commercial End Markets
- Landfill
- Construction
- Manufacture

Representative Bodies
- ALOA
- ACOR
- WMAA*

Waste Planning Authority
- WALGA

Department of Environment Regulation
- WA Planning Commission
- Development Assessment Panels

Policy Strategy
- Governor
- Minister of Environment
- Minister of Planning

Regulation
- State Parliament (Premier)
- Minister of Local Government

Governance area

Governance area

Energy production

Stakeholder influence
- Concern
- Influence
- Control

Weak interaction
Strong interaction

* WMAA represents all waste stakeholders
Key features:

New statutory authority ‘Waste Planning Authority’ to:

• Undertake central planning and decision making regarding waste infrastructure
• Develop and implement a Waste and Recycling Infrastructure Plan
• Make recommendations on the approval of facilities

ALSO

• Develop policy and Code of Practice for local government waste and recycling collection
• Direct local governments to participate in aggregated processing arrangements and mandate collection systems
• Develop and implement policies and standards to enable improved waste management and recovery from the C&I and C&D waste streams
Model 4b: State government waste infrastructure planning and policy agency

Governance area
- Waste Generators
  - Waste streams
    - Businesses, government, education and other entities
    - Construction and demolition entities
    - Local Government
    - Perth and Peel residents
- Waste Collectors
- Processing facilities
- Waste Collectors
- Commercial
- Commercial End Markets
- Recyclers
  - Landfill
    - ALOA
  - Construction
    - ACOR
    - WMAA*
- Local Government
  - Manufacturing
    - FORC
    - Waste and Recycling Corporation (FORC)
  - Landscape and Rehabilitation
    - Waste and Recycling Corporation (FORC)
  - Agriculture
  - Energy production
  - Local Government
  - Waste Generators
  - Waste Collectors
  - Misses

Waste Market
- Waste Generators
- Waste Collectors
- Processing facilities
- Commercial
- Commercial End Markets
- Recyclers
  - Landfill
    - ALOA
  - Construction
    - ACOR
    - WMAA*
- Local Government
  - Manufacturing
    - FORC
    - Waste and Recycling Corporation (FORC)
  - Landscape and Rehabilitation
    - Waste and Recycling Corporation (FORC)
  - Agriculture
  - Energy production
  - Local Government
  - Waste Generators
  - Waste Collectors
  - Misses

Policy Strategy
- EPA
- Minister of Environment
- WMAA*
  - Waste Management Association of Australia

Regulation
- Governor
  - State Parliament (Premier)
- Minister of Planning
- Minister of Local Government
  - Department of Planning
  - Department of Local Government and Communities
  - WA Planning Commission

Stakeholder influence
- Concern
- Influence
- Control

Weak interaction
Strong interaction

* WMAA represents all waste stakeholders
Key features:

New statutory authority ‘Waste Planning Authority’ to:
• Undertake central planning and decision making regarding waste infrastructure
• Waste and Recycling Infrastructure Plan
• Make recommendations on the approval of facilities
• Develop policy and Code of Practice for local government waste and recycling collection
• Direct local governments to participate in aggregated processing arrangements and mandate collection systems
• Develop and implement policies and standards to enable improved waste management and recovery from the C&I and C&D waste streams

ALSO
• Secure strategic sites for the purposes of waste management,
• Ensure correct zoning and protection for sites with suitable buffers
• Lease the sites for an appropriate duration (e.g. 20, 30 or 50 years) for waste management purposes charging commercial leases for waste processing on the site
Model 4c: State government waste infrastructure planning and policy agency with a role in site securing and leasing sites
Other models?
Next steps

1. Identify complementary funding options under each model
2. Assessment of models to deliver required sites and infrastructure

Further information

Governance options analysis report: Coming soon to:

Waste Authority website: www.wasteauthority.wa.gov.au
Feedback

For more information and feedback:

Website:  [www.wasteauthority.wa.gov.au](http://www.wasteauthority.wa.gov.au)
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